

quence, which blazied along the firmament of senatorial glory, has so frequently attracted attention, and commanded the admiration of some half dozen spectators, and the "twin stars," Niles and Hill! distinctly avowed that he supported the Fortification Bill, because it was antagonistic to the Land bill.

Mr Crittenden exposed, with great spirit, the designs of the party in urging these extravagant and unnecessary appropriations; and pointed out the dangerous consequences which must flow from them.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, May 25.

THE NEW-ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION assembled yesterday, in Rev Mr Bagden's Church, in Salem street in this city. That spacious building was entirely occupied, by as respectable, attentive, and as truly moral and religious an assembly as any public occasion has ever called together in this city. A most respectful and deeply absorbed attention pervaded the audience, especially when they listened to the remarkably eloquent address from Mr Stanton, Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, formerly a student of the Lane Seminary. He is second only to Thompson, in his powers of appeal on the subject. So entirely composed and so fully open to free discussion, were the members of this respectable Convention, that we warrant they would have listened, most patiently, to an address from Gov M'Duffie, showing that slavery was indispensable to liberty, provided he would wait for an answer. The liberties, morals and religion of no country can ever be in danger in the hands of such men and women as composed the Convention and its friends. There was not the slightest indication of disapprobation from any quarter. The City of Boston is thus redeemed from the foul stigma that free discussion cannot be held without mobbing. Five months ago, twenty women could not meet to talk on Slavery, in a private room, without being mobbed. Now, 400 men, from all parts of New-England, meet in one of our most respectable Orthodox Congregational Churches, say just what they please, and raise \$6000 to print what they please.

The Convention was organized by choice of the following officers:

Samuel Fessenden, of Portland, Maine, President.

James Appleton of Maine, David Stowell of New Hampshire, James Milligan of Vermont, Isaac Winslow of Massachusetts, Henry Cushing of Rhode Island, Joel Hawes of Connecticut, Vice Presidents; James Ballant Bennington Vermont, Orson S. Murray of Brandon, B. Mann Kingsbury of Boston, Secretaries.

The Treasurer and standing Committee of the Society were chosen, and a Committee appointed to prepare a roll of the Convention.

The Convention held two very animated and quiet meetings, forenoon and afternoon. Resolves were offered and discussed by several gentlemen with thrilling eloquence, particularly the resolution offered by Mr Burleigh, alluding to Governor Everett's Message against free discussion in these words:

Resolved, That the Statesman and Official of the North who appeals to our patriotism to induce the surrender of the right of free discussion, deserves severe rebuke and sterner exposure than the slaveholders of the South.

The mover supported this, with cogent eloquence in defence of free discussion. Mr May of Boston, Mr Milligan of Vermont followed. The speakers alluded decidedly to the Governor's Address on stopping anti-slavery discussions. The resolves passed unanimously.

Those who addressed the Convention, in the course of the day, were, Mr May of Boston, Mr Thurston of Conn., Mr Stanton, Agent of the American Society, Mr Milligan of Vt. Mr Wright a colored preacher of New York, whose address deeply affected the audience; Mr Burleigh of Plainfield, Mr Elijah Wright of New York, Mr Bourne of New York, Mr Sewall of Boston, Mr Taylor of Va., Mr Grosvenor of Mass, and Moses Grandy a free black, who had bought himself and wife from slavery in Va.

During the afternoon, a call was made for subscriptions for the operations of the Society next year. It was proposed to raise ten thousand dollars, of which sum \$6,154 were subscribed on the spot, in about an hour. The Convention meets at 10, this morning in the same place.

The Convention consists of 318 Delegates, viz: Massachusetts 249, Maine, 8, New Hampshire 18, Vermont 7, Rhode Island 23, Connecticut 5, New York 6, Virginia, 1, Ohio 1.

From the same, May 25.

THE NEW-ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION held two sessions yesterday, and adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock this morning, when Mr Los, of the Oneida Institute, New York, will give a statement respecting that Seminary, which has 120 pupils, 12 of whom are colored. Mr Los goes further in his views of admixture than our New England abolitionists.

The discussion in the Convention yesterday, were highly animated, and elicited strong bursts of eloquence with cogent argument. We doubt if any of the Anniversary assemblies of the week have brought out so much talent.

Mr Choules of New Bedford, gave an interesting account of his visit to England. Mr Charles Stewart offered a resolve, recommending separation from the Churches that uphold slavery. This gave rise to a pungent debate. The resolve was sustained, by the mover, and by Mr Murray of Vt.

It was opposed by Messrs. Edgar Wright of New York, Peckham of Haverhill, Geo. Allen of Sewardbury, and Mr Oakes of Ipswich, and was recommitted, and subsequently passed in another form, condemning slaveholding, and the support of it in the Churches. Rev. Mr Root of New Hampshire, spoke on the duty of Christians sustaining emancipation.

In the afternoon, a further call was made for subscriptions, during the collection of which Messrs. Wright, Stanton, Grosvenor Winslow, Burleigh, and Taylor, made animated addresses, in the course of which \$1530 were subscribed, making the sum raised \$7684.

Mr Wright, of Boston, introduced the following Resolution, founded on that part of Gov. Everett's Address which calls for a surrender of the right of free discussion, as an act of patriotism. The subject drew forth the most forcible discussion of the

session, based on the principles of freedom speech and the press. All were on one side, and a feeling to repel all attempts to put down discussion was evinced. Mr May read the part of the Governor's Message appealing to their patriotism to gag themselves, and said, "if this be patriotism, we spurn such patriotism." The speakers who supported the Resolve were, Wright of Boston, Gen Appleton of Maine, Sampson of Goshen, Stanton, Fitch of Boston, Root of New Hampshire, Wright, (colored minister) of New York, Loss of New York, May of Boston, Milligan of Vermont, and Stewart. The question was taken by rising. Every person in the house appeared to rise in the affirmative, and not one in the negative. The following is the Resolve, after the passage of which, Mr Harris of Haverhill addressed the Convention, and it adjourned.

Resolved, That regarding a surrender of our right of free discussion upon the altar of Southern slavery, as involving on our part the commission of moral suicide, treachery to the cause of civil liberty, of humanity, and guilt before high Heaven, we hereby pledge ourselves to one another—to the oppressor and to the oppressed—to our country and our God—that, undeterred by threats of "prosecution at Common Law," whether in the messages of our Governors, the pages of our Theological Reviews, or the reports of Legislative Committees,—come what may, gag law or Lynch law, we will never cease from our exercise—full, free, and undiminished—until the last letter shall be broken, and slavery and prejudice shall be buried in one common grave.

The convention continued through the third day, with unabated interest. Boston is redeeming herself. Not the least violence was manifested.

GEORGE THOMPSON. In the Anti-Slavery Convention, now sitting in this city, a letter from Geo. Thompson, the celebrated abolitionist, was read.—It was dated, Glasgow, April 13, 1836, giving an account of his proceedings the week previous. He had recently lectured at Newcastle on Tyne, to an immense audience, in the Wesleyan Chapel, on American Slavery. The Christians of Great Britain united with him as the persecuted advocate of liberty, driven from the boasted land of freedom for preaching up our own Declaration of Independence. In his address, he did not speak ill of America. One of the Newcastle papers says, that he spoke of the United States in terms which, if transferred to his own country, (Great Britain) would have been the lightest calumnies.

At Newcastle, the ladies gave Mr Thompson a splendid tea party, in the public Hall. Six hundred persons were present, among them James Montgomery—the poet, who delivered an address against Slavery. Tasty refreshments were provided by the ladies, and the use of the Hall gratuitously given. The tickets went to the education of the colored people of the West Indies. May 31st Mr Thompson attended a great meeting of the Anti Slavery Society, in Newcastle. This Society is established to abolish Slavery throughout the world.

April 4, Mr T. delivered a lecture on Temperance, in the Friends' Meeting House. All who came could not get in. The 4th, two meetings of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. 6th addressed the ladies of Glasgow, on the subject of Female Anti Slavery Societies in America. He did not forget the Boston mob of October 21, nor the heroic females who were exposed to its ruthless violence. The ladies of Glasgow formed an Universal Emancipation Society to aid their sisters in the cause in America.

7th, Mr T. addressed the Peace Society. 8th, an address in Sunderland, and on the 9th returned to his family, at Glasgow. He is overwhelmed with invitations to visit all parts of England and Scotland, to hear the details of his adventures in America. He had met Dr. Cox in a public meeting, and there accused him, as he did in New York, with deserting the Anti Slavery cause in America. The Doctor was humbled and confounded, and made no reply. His conduct in the United States was unqualifiedly condemned by the British Abolitionists, and he would not long remain a member of the Committee. Mr T. had interviews with three hundred clergymen. Various movements were in contemplation, touching the conduct of the American churches and people on the subject of Slavery, and read the histories of the mobs and outrages he had witnessed, from American newspapers, the British Christians woke as from a trance, and were shocked beyond measure, to hear such things of their brethren in the United States. Efforts were making to abolish the apprentice system in the West Indies.

They had got a Committee of Investigation appointed in the House of Commons. When the evidence was got, a direct effort would be made. In the space of ten days only, the signatures of thirty thousand persons had been obtained, in and about Glasgow, for abolishing the apprentice slavery system, and decreeing immediate emancipation.

We give these facts, that those who drove Mr Thompson from this country may see how little is gained by it. He is now raising a worse crusade against slavery in all Europe, than Peter the Hermit preached against the pagans.—Boston Press.

There are some notions of a free press left in Congress, as will be seen by the following:—

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The House proceeded to the further execution of the special order, and on motion of Mr Cramer, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr Sutherland in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill to change and to provide more effectually for the settlement of the accounts thereof.

The question pending was the following amendment of Mr Shields:

"Be it further enacted, That whenever shall knowingly and wilfully deposit, or cause to be deposited, or offer to deposit in any post office in the United States, or any of the Territories thereof, any incendiary hand bill, almanac, newspaper, pamphlet, print, picture, painting, or other incendiary paper or document, for the purpose that the same may be transported by the mail into any of the slaveholding States or Territories, of the United States, wherein the circulation of the same shall have been, or may be forbidden by the laws of such

State or Territory, with the intent to excite the slaves in any of said States or Territories to insurrection, or domestic violence, upon due conviction thereof, by a jury of the country in any of the district courts of the United States having cognizance thereof, he, she, or they, so offending, for each and every offence, shall be fined in a sum not less than \$ or more than \$ or imprisoned for a period not more than months, and not less than months, at the discretion of the court before whom such conviction shall have been had."

"Sec. . And be it further enacted, That nothing contained in the acts of Congress which establish and regulate the Post Office Department of the United States shall be construed to protect any post master, mail carrier, or other officer or agent of said Department in knowingly publishing or circulating in any of the slaveholding States or Territories aforesaid, any incendiary handbill, almanac, newspaper, pamphlet, print, picture, painting, publication, or circulation of which shall be prohibited by the constitution or laws of that State: Provided, That such constitution or laws be not, in that respect, incompatible with the constitution and laws of the United States; and any postmaster, mail carrier, or other agent aforesaid, offending in the premises, is declared to be amenable to the State laws and tribunals in the same manner, and to the same extent, as any other citizen or resident of the said State, not in the service of the United States."

"Sec. . And be it further enacted, That any handbill, almanac, newspaper, pamphlet, print, picture, painting, or other paper or document which shall have been, or shall be, printed, uttered, or published, with the intent to instigate or excite the slaves of any of the said slaveholding States or Territories to insurrection or domestic violence, or which shall have manifestly a tendency thereto, shall be deemed and held to be incendiary, within the true intent and meaning of this act."

Mr Shields proceeded to address the House at length upon the subject embraced in his amendment.

He examined at length the compact binding the States together, by which it was seen that property in slaves could not be interfered with, either by the General Government, or by one State with another.—But there was a power given to the General Government, that of regulating commerce among the several States, and to establish post offices and post routes which came within the provisions of his proposition.

Mr Hall of Vermont said he concurred with the gentleman that the subject of slavery was one over which the slaveholding States alone respectively had power, and if it had been shown that the States had exerted their power, and had failed, then he would consider the gentleman's amendment. He held that Congress had no power over the subject of slavery, but he also held that it had no constitutional power to restrict the productions of the press passing through the mail. They could prescribe the mode by which packages should be conveyed, their postage and weight, but the moment they took upon themselves the power to examine into the character of publications, to look into the sentiments they contained, or the mode of expressing them, and determining upon their tendency, that moment they invaded the constitution. They had no power to become, themselves the censors, or to erect a censorship of the press. If the amendment should prevail, it would be a direct blow at the liberty of the press, and would establish a principle which would give Congress the power not only to abridge the liberty of the press, but absolutely to undermine and destroy it. The amendment was then negatived, without a count.

MR ADAMS.

We quote the subjoined paragraph from the Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer, which is full of interest. We shall not fail to give the speech of Mr Adams when it comes to us in the columns of the Intelligence.

At a time when the House was quiet and calm, Mr J. Q. Adams took the floor, and delivered one of those eloquent and effective speeches, for which he is unparalleled. He was in favor of the resolutions; and at an instant when we were unprepared for it, told us that a Mexican war, an Indian war, and a Negro war, within a twelve month might happen; may—he considered these events extremely probable—almost absolutely certain.

He said that the course of this country towards Texas would call out a Mexican war, and a Mexican war would be but the harbinger of a Negro and Indian war. As for Texas, it never could be annexed to this country, without the consent of England; and if she did consent to its annexation to the United States, she would tell us, you must take the territory unannexed by slavery.

England would not consent to the existence of slavery in Texas. She would not allow its extension; and, added Mr Adams, if you persist, she will wage a war against you, and your slaves will be freed. England has just set an example of her devotion to liberty in her own colonies, and if she engages in a war with you for emancipation, it will be the most popular war she has ever been engaged in. He said, that if ever you take Texas into the family, you must also take the island of Cuba. He then went on to state some startling facts in relation to our foreign affairs, unknown to the people, which went far to satisfy all, that this country is in a very delicate condition.

I am sorry that I am not, for the want of time before the close of the mail, enabled to give you all the particulars of this most extraordinary speech. I will resume the subject tomorrow. Depend upon it, we are in a bad way.

The New Orleans Commercial Bulletin of the 12th inst. considers the capture of Santa Anna beyond a doubt, but thinks "the snake scotched, not killed." In corroboration of this view of the case, we find the following extract from a proclamation of Gen. Thomas J. Green, who signs himself a brigadier-general of the army of Texas.

Although it is certain that the advance of the Mexican army has been beaten, and Santa Anna in captivity, yet there are two divisions of that army in the field, the strongest of which is under the daring and bloody Siestas. They must be met and General Houston's army resupplied, or our glorious success will avail us but temporary advantage.

THOMAS J. GREEN, Brig. Gen.

CONGRESS.

Monday, May 23.

SENATE. Mr Walker, of Miss., presented the proceedings of a meeting in one of the counties of the State of Mississippi, on the subject of the recognition of the Independence of Texas. He moved to take up the subject at once, and with that view, he moved a reference of those proceedings, and certain resolutions previously offered by Mr Morris and other Senators, to the committee on foreign relations.

The Chair having decided that there was some informality in the proceedings, which were cut from a newspaper, and of the authenticity of which there was insufficient evidence, the motion was varied so as to refer the former proceedings.

Mr Walker made some observations in a very enthusiastic tone and temper, in favor of immediate action on the subject.

Mr Morris was in favor of pausing on the subject before we proceeded so far as to commit ourselves to any particular line of policy.

Mr Preston repeated what he had formerly said on this subject, as to his delight at the progress of this struggle for rights and free institutions.

Mr Webster expressed a wish that this question would not be pressed until we should have official intelligence of the establishment of a government in Texas. Whenever that should take place, he would be in favor of a recognition of the independence of Texas. But there were other important matters connected with the subject which must be considered whenever the question should come up.

Mr Mangum took a somewhat similar view of the subject, and moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr Calhoun also recommended patience to the friends of Texas on the floor; and moderation to the Texans themselves. He said that Texas could never again be subjected to Mexico, and that the Texans had Mexico in their power—but he repeated his hope, that the advantages in their hands would be used with wisdom. He expressed a hope that Mr Walker himself would reflect, and consent to lay the motion on the table.

Mr Lim joined in this recommendation. Mr Walker replied, "Now's the day and now's the hour,"—and made some further observations to sustain his position, but they were not so temperate and judicious as the friends of Texas could have desired them to be.

Mr Calhoun repeated his suggestion that those who wished well to Texas would wait until sufficient information should have been received. He hoped there would be information which would enable the United States to recognize the Texas Government before the rising of the present Congress.

Mr Mangum followed and again urged the impropriety of any immediate action on the part of Congress, because the effect would be a war with Mexico, unless Mexico should be restrained by paramount considerations of expediency.

Mr Calhoun moved to lay the motion on the table, but the motion was negatived.

The motion was then agreed to, to refer the proceedings to the committee on Foreign Relations.

FROM FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSEE, May 9.

I learn from St. Marks that the Indians made an attack upon that place last Saturday night, but without success. You may well imagine the state we are left in. Last night was the fourth in succession that I have been out nearly all night; and we shall, in a few days, make a dash into the woods and try to drive the Indians out.—All the women and children that can leave are preparing to do so. Gen. Scott has marched up the hill, and then marched down again.

May 10th. It is reported this evening that the troops and Indians are fighting below St. Marks, in sight. I go down in the morning.

From the New Bedford Gazette, May 23.

LATE FROM THE PACIFIC.

More Massacres at the Islands.—Mutinies on Shipboard.—Loss of the ship Independence of Nantucket.

Mutiny and Massacre. The schr. Thetis, Captain Rogers, left Oahu on the 18th May 1835, to cruise among the islands of the Pacific for maritime shells. She had been at sea but a short time when the men became dissatisfied or designing to take the vessel, laid a plan to effect their diabolical purpose. The ringleader and two or three others, entered the cabin at midnight, and with axes, approaching the berths of Capt. Rogers and Thomas Hermitage (mate), severed their heads from their bodies at a blow.

The trading master of the schooner, hearing the alarm, clenching his cutlass and ran to the deck, where he encountered the chief mover of the gang. After a contest of ten or fifteen minutes, he succeeded in killing the scoundrel, and in bringing the remainder of the crew into subjection. The trading master then took charge of the vessel, and under a rigid discipline on Board was enabled to reach the island of Ascension.—He then got additional aid, and proceeded thence to the island of Oahu, where he arrived in January.

Loss of the Ship Independence, of Nantucket. It is reported by the passengers in the Awashonka, at Palmyra, that while the said ship was at Tahiti, on her way home, the 15th of February, they heard that the mate of the whole ship Independence, (Capt. Bryant,) of Nantucket, with a boat's crew, had recently been at that place, and made the following statement in relation to the loss of his vessel:

"While running in lat. 5 S. lon. 156 W. in the latter part of January, 1836, during the night, the Independence drove ashore on the bleak, desolate, uninhabited island called 'Starbuck's Island.' The ship was entirely lost, but the crew succeeded in saving two or three boats, nearly all their provisions, and three hundred blbs. of oil. The captain and a boat's crew, and the mate and another boat's crew, each took a boat, and with the necessary provisions started for Tahiti, leaving the remainder of the ship's crew, with the provisions and oil upon the island.

"The two boats kept company for two days, and on the third night, it being dark, they parted. The mate and his men arrived at Tahiti on the third day and had procured a schooner to return to Starbuck's Island after the remainder of the ship's crew, and the oil, &c. saved from the

wreck. Nothing has been heard of Capt. Bryant's boat when the Awashonka left Tahiti, and it was feared they were lost. There is some ground for hope that this may prove incorrect.

Another Mutiny. The whole ship Chelsea, Boats, of New London, arrived at Oahu, on the 20th of January last, having been fourteen months on her cruise, with 600 lbs. sperm oil. The crew had mutinied on board, and were brought into that port in irons, and delivered over to the American consul, whose intention it was forthwith to send them to the United States. The C. was shipping a new crew to resume her cruise.

Another Massacre by the Natives. The schr. Honduras, J. G. Scott, master, of Boston, left Oahu in May, 1835, also in pursuit of shells, touched at the island of Ascension, and soon after proceeded on her cruise among the neighboring groups. A few days out, lost her foremast in a gale, and sustained some other damages, when the went into Stroung's island for the purpose of repairing and obtaining provisions. This island is in latitude 5 12 N. long. 162 58 E. thickly inhabited by savages. The first day after the Honduras touched there, Captain Scott and eight men went on shore to obtain provisions, &c. leaving the mate, Mr. Williams, and the cabin boy to keep the ship, which was soon visited by a great number of the islanders. The deck was literally swarmed with them.

It is supposed that at this time there was an attack upon the boat's crew on shore, for the captain cried out to the mate on board to load the muskets, who sprang from the natives, who had now seized him, ran below, and with cutlass and musket rushed to the deck, and succeeded in driving them all overboard.

He then slipped the chain cable, and with the aid only of the boy, spread the schooner's canvases, and made her best of his way back to Ascension, where he arrived on the third of September, having been at sea eleven days with the aid of a boy only to manage the vessel, without a foremast and short of provisions. At Ascension he shipped a native crew, took on board Mr Duval (concerned in the vessel), and proceeded to Oahu, where he arrived the first week in January last.

It can scarcely be hoped that Capt. Scott and his boat's crew survive. Such was the state in which the schooner was compelled to leave the island that no doubt they were massacred on the spot.

"I can therefore speak on this point with absolute certainty, and I affirm most solemnly, that under the administration of Washington, and the administration of the elder Adams, William Henry Harrison was a firm unyielding Republican of the JEFFERSON SCHOOL."

"In one of the resolutions adopted by the Van Buren Convention in Kentucky, they assert that 'he was a federalist of the Black Cockade order, in the time of the elder Adams.' A MORE UNFOUNDED FALSEHOOD WAS NEVER UTTERED."

Judge Barnet's Speech.

Prentice of the Louisville Journal, is too much of an over-matcher for the drivellers that attack him.

"The Editor of the Louisville Journal is said to be the ugliest man in the nation. He is so ugly that the very dogs bark at him."—Hinchester Herald.

So we see. The Westchester dog has been barking at us for some time. We fear he is getting the hydrophobia. We do not know of any better way to prevent it, than that lately prescribed for dogs in general—"cut their tails off just behind their ears."

MARRIED.

In Craftsbury, by Rev. Daniel Field, Dr J. R. PEMBER, of Randolph, to Miss VIOLET HUBBS, of Craftsbury.

[Precious luck, again! Here comes an entire loaf of the bridal cake, together with a "considerable" slice by way of addenda. This is "glory" enough for one week.]

In this town, May 30, by Rev. Sherman Kellogg, Mr. HIRAM D. SINGLAI to Miss SARAH JONES.

DIED.

In Salisbury, Mrs. Abigail M. Briggs, wife of Hon E. N. Briggs, aged 23.

In Chittenden, Mrs. Persis Clarke, aged 69 years.

In Thetford, Rev. Asa Barton, D.D. aged 84.

BOOKS.

E. P. WALTON & SON have just received a new and general assortment of Books and Stationery from the city of New York.

June 3, 1836.

STAY COLT.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber in Middlesex 254 a elegant colored three years old mare COLT; small star in the forehead; high hind foot white. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

COLUMBUS PUTNAM.

Middlesex, May 30, 1836.

MARRIAGE MONKS' AFFUL DISCLOSURES.

OF her suffering in a Nursery in Montpelier, JAPHET IN SEARCH OF A FATHER, &c. for sale by E. P. WALTON & SON.

Montpelier, June 1.

STATE OF VERMONT, } Washington District ss. }

In Probate Court holden at Montpelier, within and for said District, on the 2nd day of June, A. D. 1836.

SALLY STILES and AARON LADD, Administrators on the estate of Peleg Stiles, late of Middlesex, in said District, deceased, presents their administration account for settlement—

Whereupon, it is ordered that the same be referred to the fifth day of July next, at the Probate Office in Montpelier, in said District, for examination and allowance; and that all concerned be notified hereby by publication of this order in the State Journal, printed at Montpelier, three weeks successively, as soon as may be, that they may appear, if they see cause, at said time and place, and object thereto.

By the Court, J. T. MARSTON, Register.

Life of Harrison.

LIFE OF WM. HENRY HARRISON, for sale by E. P. WALTON & SON.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE the subscribers having been appointed by the honorable the Probate Court for the District of Randolph, commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons, against the estate of ISRAEL KIBBEE, Esq. late of Randolph, insid district, deceased, represented insolvent, and assent claims and demands exhibited in offset thereto, and six months from the 6th day May, 1836, being allowed by said Court, for that purpose,—We do therefore hereby give notice, that we will attend to the business of our said appointment at the dwelling house of the Widow of the dec'd in Randolph, on the first of Monday October next, from nine o'clock A. M. until four P. M. of said day.

SETH WASHBURN, } Commissioners.
DANIEL PARISH, }
Randolph, May 18, 1836. 40

Anti-Slavery Books.

JAY'S Inquiry, Mrs Child's Appeal Bourne's Picture of Slavery, Phelps on Slavery, The Fountain, Right and Wrong in Boston, Rankin's Letters, Life of W. L. Garrison—Prints—Slave in Chains, Slave Market, also, Channing on Slavery, for sale at the Montpelier Bookstore, by E. P. WALTON & SON.

Blacksmithing.

Willard Huntley,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Montpelier and vicinity, that he has taken the stand formerly occupied by Colonel Houghton, a few rods below the Pavilion, and nearly opposite the new State House, where he will at all times be ready to attend to orders in his line of business. He hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage.

Montpelier, May 9th, 1836.

NEW GOODS.

JEWETT, HOWES & Co., have just received a large assortment of NEW GOODS.

Montpelier, May 9, 1836.

NEW GOODS!

JUST received and for sale on the most reasonable terms, by J. & C. SPALDING.

Montpelier, May 9th, 1836.

More New Goods!!

Hutchins & Wright, HAVE just received a large addition to their former stock of Silk, Cotton, Woolen and Worsted Goods, Groceries, Crockery and Hardware, which they offer for sale on favorable terms.

Montpelier, May 10, 1836.

RUFUS R. RIKER,

TAILOR AND DRAPER, HAS just received from New York, a prime assortment of BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS, which he offers for sale cheap for cash.

May 14, 1836. 293w

Stray Cow.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber in Berlin, about the seventh inst. a Brindle Cow, of middling size, supposed to be five or six years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN HASKELL.

Berlin, May 17, 1836.

JUSTIN O'JILEY & Co.

MERCHANT TAILORS, OFFER for sale cheap for cash, or approved credit, a superior assortment of BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

of the most approved colors. Also an extensive assortment of TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, Neck Stocks, Gloves, Fancy Hdkfs. Cravats, Hair Brushes, Wallets, &c.

The SPRING FASHIONS are now received from New York, and gentlemen who want their garments in the best style and warranted to fit, are respectfully invited to patronize the New Establishment.

N. B. Particular attention paid to cutting for others to make. Orders from a distance gratefully received and promptly attended to.

WANTED.

As an apprentice to the above business, a smart active boy from 14 to 16 years of age, well recommended and of good character.

Montpelier, May 19, 1836.

Jewett & Howes,

HAVE taken into partnership George Howes. Business will be continued at the old stand, under the firm of Jewett, Howes & Co.

Montpelier, May 7, 1836.

STATE OF VERMONT. }

District of Randolph, ss. }

At a Probate Court holden at Randolph, within and for said district on the seventh day of May A. D. 1836, Present the Hon. Calvin Blodgett, Judge.

An Instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Moses Belknap Jr. late of Randolph, in said district, deceased, being presented to the Court here by Walter Perrin and Walter Belknap, 2d, the Executors therein named, for Probate; it is ordered by said Court that all persons concerned therein, be notified to appear at a session of said Court to be holden at the Probate office in Randolph, in said District, on the first Friday in June next, and show cause if any they may have, against the Probate of said will, for which purpose it is further ordered, that a copy of the record of this order be published three weeks successively in the State Journal, a paper printed at Montpelier, as soon as may be.

A true copy of record. Attest, WILLIAM HEBARD,